

Table 1:

Population Living in Malaria-Endemic Areas in the Americas, 1994–2007
(in thousands)

Year	<i>Populations in Areas with Ecological Risk of Malaria Transmission</i>				
	Malaria Transmission Risk			Total Population at Ecological Risk	Total Population of Countries
	<i>Low*</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>		
1994	160,947	32,967	37,409	231,323	763,305
1995	169,643	36,881	42,454	248,978	774,712
1996	210,519	41,332	46,277	298,128	786,055
1997	221,341	54,358	30,822	306,521	793,582
1998	220,702	48,537	39,084	308,323	803,546
1999	221,680	41,444	35,329	298,453	818,273
2000	207,099	44,999	41,098	293,196	832,863
2001	204,307	49,124	40,129	293,560	835,814
2002	187,972	41,814	32,596	262,382	849,361
2003	225,847	45,001	31,980	302,828	858,563
2004	218,255	30,391	11,145	259,791	867,142
2005	56,251	16,273	8,275	108,775	870,358
2006	236,438	21,583	17,861	275,882	880,755
2007	100,769	27,982	14,907	143,658	899,796

* Information includes population in United States, Puerto Rico, Caribbean Region with historical ecological risk.

TABLE 2a:

Imported Cases of Malaria in Countries with No Active Malaria Transmission
(population in thousands, 2007)

Countries	Total Population*	Population at Low Risk*	Blood slides (number)	
			Examined	Positive
Anguilla	14	0	0	0
Antigua & Barbuda	69	...	...	0
Aruba (2003)	104	...	...	...
Bahamas	331	0	546	49
Barbados (2005)	294	0	20	3
Bermuda	66	...	...	...
Canada*	32,876	...	...	168
Cayman Islands	47	...	54	1
Cuba	11,239	...	348,061	35
Chile	16,598	190	15	5
Curaçao (2003)	215	...	...	...
Dominica	69	...	...	0
Grenada	106	...	...	0
Guadeloupe	445	...	...	6
Jamaica**	2,714	...	...	184
Martinique	399	...	10	10
Montserrat	10	...	...	0
Puerto Rico	3,916	...	3	3
St. Kitts & Nevis (2003)	39	...	0	0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	120	...	...	0
St. Lucia	165	...	...	0
Trinidad & Tobago	1,303	1,303	5,700	14
Turks and Caicos Islands (2003)	22	14	0	...
United States**	299,000	...	...	556
Uruguay	3,340	...	...	15
Virgin Islands (U.K.) (2005)	24	0	0	0
Virgin Islands (USA)**	113	...	...	0
Subtotal	373,638	1,507	354,409	1,049

* Source: Questionnaires provided by countries to PAHO, UN or US Census Bureau.

**Preliminary Data

2006 Data

TABLE 2b:

Risk of Malaria Transmission in the Americas, 2007
(in thousands, by population)

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	POPULATION IN AREAS WITH ECOLOGICAL RISK OF MALARIA TRANSMISSION								
	Total Population*	Low risk**		Moderate risk**		High risk**		Total at risk	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Mexico (2006)	106,452	953	0.90	726	0.68	1,128	1.06	2,807	2.64
Belize***	311	177	56.91	71	22.83	63	20.26	265	85.21
Costa Rica	4,468	281	6.29	127	2.84	23	0.51	431	9.65
El Salvador (2006)	6,991	725	10.37	2,234	31.96	4,032	57.67	6,991	100.00
Guatemala	13,345	3,139	23.52	301	2.26	102	0.76	3,542	26.54
Honduras (2006)	7,369	5,107	69.30	317	4.30	299	4.06	5,723	77.66
Nicaragua	5,603	1,194	21.31	2,351	41.96	451	8.05	3,996	71.32
Panama	3,340	3,228	96.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,228	96.65
Haiti	9,609	0	0.00	6,780	70.56	907	9.44	7,687	80.00
Dominican Republic (2006)	9,230	6,036	65.40	814	8.82	51	0.55	6,901	74.77
French Guiana (2006)	163	142	87.12	18	11.04	3	1.84	163	100.00
Guyana	751	639	85.09	41	5.46	71	9.45	751	100.00
Suriname	448	0	0.00	2	0.45	46	10.27	48	10.71
Brazil	189,335	44,006	23.24	3,881	2.05	2,240	1.18	50,127	26.48
Bolivia	9,827	850	8.65	438	4.46	271	2.76	1,559	15.86
Colombia	46,156	3,987	8.64	1,430	3.10	1,942	4.21	7,359	15.94
Ecuador	13,157	7,595	57.73	140	1.06	60	0.46	7,795	59.25
Peru (2006)	27,903	12,268	43.97	6,207	22.24	2,749	9.85	21,224	76.06
Venezuela	27,601	5,904	21.39	1,520	5.51	469	1.70	7,893	28.60
Argentina (2006)	38,971	2,329	5.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	2,329	5.98
Paraguay	5,128	702	13.69	584	11.39	0	0.00	1,286	25.08
21 countries with active malaria programs	526,158	99,262	18.87	27,982	5.32	14,907	2.83	142,105	27.01
TOTAL (incl. countries with no active malaria transmission)	899,796	100,769	11.20	27,982	3.11	14,907	1.66	143,658	15.97

* Source: Questionnaires provided by countries to PAHO, UN or US Census Bureau.

***Preliminary Data

** Brazil: Low Risk IPA <10, Moderate Risk IPA >10, <50, High Risk IPA >50. Most other countries: Low Risk IPA <1/1000, Moderate Risk IPA >1/1000 <10/1000, High Risk IPA >10/1000.

Moderate- and high-risk populations based on percentage of previous year's moderate- and high-risk populations to total population

2006 Data

TABLE 3:

Malaria Morbidity in the Americas, 1994–2007

YEAR	POPULATION (in thousands)		BLOOD SLIDES			CASE DETECTION (per 100,000 inhabitants)	
	Total Countries	* Risk Areas	Examined	Positive	Slide Positivity Rate (SPR)	Total Americas	Malarious Areas
1994	763,305	231,323	8,261,090	1,114,147	13.49	145.96	481.64
1995	774,712	248,978	9,022,226	1,302,791	14.44	168.16	523.26
1996	786,055	298,128	8,601,272	1,139,776	13.25	145.00	382.31
1997	793,582	306,521	9,037,999	1,075,445	11.90	135.52	350.86
1998	803,546	308,323	9,148,633	1,289,741	14.10	160.51	418.31
1999	818,273	298,453	10,174,427	1,207,479	11.87	147.56	404.58
2000	832,863	293,196	10,210,730	1,140,329	11.17	136.92	388.93
2001	835,814	293,560	9,456,093	960,792	10.16	114.95	327.29
2002	849,361	262,382	7,785,398	884,744	11.36	104.17	337.20
2003	858,563	302,828	6,980,597	909,788	13.03	105.97	300.43
2004	867,142	259,791	6,980,789	882,361	12.64	101.76	339.64
2005	870,358	108,775	10,941,157	1,048,418	9.58	120.46	963.84
2006	880,755	275,882	6,351,062	917,826	14.45	104.21	332.69
2007	899,796	143,658	8,204,955	775,501	9.45	86.19	539.82

* Population in areas of the Americas ecologically propitious for transmission includes areas without active transmission.

TABLE 4:
**Total Blood Slides Examined and Number of Positive Slides
by Level of Malaria Transmission, 2007**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	LOW RISK OF TRANSMISSION		MODERATE RISK OF TRANSMISSION		HIGH RISK OF TRANSMISSION		ORIGINALLY NON-MALARIOUS AREAS		TOTAL		
	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Blood slides examined	Positive	Percent of all cases
Mexico	1,430,717	2,361	0	0	0	0	...	...	1,430,717	2,361	0.30%
Belize*	...	42	...	367	...	436	...	...	22,134	845	0.11%
Costa Rica	...	67	...	1,145	...	0	...	...	22,641	1,223	0.16%
El Salvador (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113,760	48	0.01%
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,410	15,382	1.99%
Honduras (2006)	59,139	3,480	20,052	2,210	39,967	5,767	3,341	...	122,499	11,561	1.49%
Nicaragua	...	644	...	712	...	0	...	...	521,464	1,356	0.18%
Panama	...	748	...	533	...	0	...	...	204,193	1,281	0.17%
Haiti	...	394	...	27,041	...	...	...	...	96,442	23,452	3.03%
Dominican Republic*	273,998	...	135,994	...	36,847	...	...	...	446,839	2,711	0.35%
French Guiana*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,314	0.30%
Guyana	...	21	...	487	...	11,096	...	...	178,005	11,657	1.51%
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,843	807	0.10%
Brazil	...	954	...	13,422	...	443,665	...	...	2,979,566	458,041	59.14%
Bolivia	...	657	...	1,849	...	11,952	...	...	179,651	14,458	1.87%
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441,556	110,389	14.25%
Ecuador	...	1,916	...	4,953	...	1,576	...	...	352,426	8,464	1.09%
Peru* (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,871	8.38%
Venezuela	...	875	...	3,676	...	37,198	...	...	479,708	41,681	5.38%
Argentina (2006)	6,353	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,353	209	0.03%
Paraguay	...	453	...	888	...	0	...	...	92,339	1,341	0.17%
21-Country Subtotal	1,770,207	12,821	156,046	57,283	76,814	511,690	3,341	0	7,850,546	774,452	100.00%
TOTAL (incl. countries with no active malaria transmission)	2,124,616	13,870	156,046	57,283	76,814	511,690	3,341	0	8,204,955	775,501	

* Preliminary data

2006 Data

Note: 2007 low, moderate and high risk cases determined from administrative level data provided by countries in 2008 reports. 2007 data for "originally non-malarious areas" not available.

Epidemiological Status for 21 Countries with Active Malaria Programs, 2007

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Population in Risk Areas (thsd)	PERSONS AT RISK			PARASITE SPECIES					MORTALITY
		Examined	Positive	API	<i>P.falciparum</i> & mixed	AFI	<i>P.vivax</i>	AVI	<i>P. malariae</i> Provisional Data	Preliminary Data
Mexico	2,807	1,430,717	2,361	0.84	4	0.00	2,357	0.84	0	0
Belize*	265	22,134	845	3.19	0	0.00	845	3.19	0	0
Costa Rica	431	22,641	1,223	2.84	11	0.03	1,112	2.58	0	...
El Salvador (2006)	6,991	113,760	48	0.01	1	0.00	48	0.01	0	...
Guatemala	3,542	129,410	15,382	4.34	196	0.06	15,182	4.29	0	0
Honduras (2006)	5,723	122,499	11,561	2.02	758	0.13	10,701	1.87	0	0
Nicaragua	3,996	521,464	1,356	0.34	106	0.03	1,250	0.31	0	0
Panama	3,228	204,193	1,281	0.40	48	0.01	1,233	0.38	0	...
Haiti	7,687	96,442	23,452	3.05	23,452	3.05	0	0.00	0	28
Dominican Rep.*	6,901	446,839	2,711	0.39	2,706	0.39	5	0.00	0	14
French Guiana*	163	...	2,314	14.20	1,041	6.39	1,250	7.67	23	5
Guyana	751	178,005	11,657	15.52	4,677	6.23	6,712	8.94	268	10
Suriname	48	30,843	807	16.81	415	8.65	378	7.88	14	0
Brazil	50,127	2,979,566	458,041	9.14	93,160	1.86	363,830	7.26	235	64
Bolivia	1,559	179,651	14,458	9.27	1,610	1.03	12,848	8.24	0	0
Colombia	7,359	441,556	110,389	15.00	31,342	4.26	79,028	10.74	19	53
Ecuador	7,795	352,426	8,464	1.09	1,158	0.15	7,306	0.94	0	...
Peru (2006)	21,224	...	64,871	3.06	20,905	0.98	72,676	3.42	0	...
Venezuela	7,893	479,708	41,681	5.28	8,077	1.02	33,621	4.26	23	...
Argentina (2006)	2,329	6,353	209	0.09	0	0.00	209	0.09	0	...
Paraguay	1,286	92,339	1,341	1.04	6	0.00	1,337	1.04	0	...
TOTAL	142,105	7,850,546	774,452	5.45	189,673	1.33	611,928	4.31	582	174

* Preliminary data

2006 Data

Based on percentage of previous year's proportion of cases to total number of case:

Value inferred from the discrepancy in value between Total Positives and Total *P. falciparum* / *P. vivax* Cases

TABLE 5:

**Epidemiological Status in High and Moderate Risk Areas for
21 Countries with Active Malaria Programs, 2007**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Population in Moderate/High-risk Areas	PERSONS AT RISK			PARASITE SPECIES					MORTALITY
		Examined	Positive	API	<i>P.falciparum</i> & mixed	AFI	<i>P.vivax</i>	AVI	<i>P.malariae</i>	Preliminary Data
Mexico (2006)	1,854	0	2,884	1.56	22	0.01	2,862	1.54	0	0
Belize*	134	...	803	5.99	...	...	...	...	...	0
Costa Rica	430	...	1,145	2.66	...	...	...	...	...	0
El Salvador (2006)	6,266	...	49	0.01	1	0.00	48	0.01	0	...
Guatemala	2,783	...	13,078	4.70	...	...	...	...	...	2
Honduras (2006)	616	60,019	7,977	12.95	672	1.09	7,277	11.81	0	0
Nicaragua	420	...	712	1.70	...	...	...	...	...	0
Panama	273	...	533	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	0
Haiti	8,980	...	27,041	3.01	...	...	...	...	...	28
Dominican Rep. (2006)	865	172,841	2,784	3.22	2,784	3.22	0	0.00	0	10
French Guiana (2006)	21	...	2,774	132.10	1,323	63.00	1,436	68.38	15	5
Guyana	265	...	11,583	43.71	...	...	...	...	...	7
Suriname (2006)	48	...	...	0.00	...	0.00	...	0.00	...	...
Brazil	23,159	...	457,087	19.74	...	...	...	...	...	57
Bolivia	674	...	13,801	20.48	...	...	...	...	...	0
Colombia	3,372	377,140	111,916	33.19	44,269	13.13	70,724	20.97	11	...
Ecuador	1,765	...	6,529	3.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru (2006)	8,956	...	64,871	7.24	...	0.00	...	0.00	0	...
Venezuela	3,311	...	40,874	12.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina (2006)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	...
Paraguay	435	...	888	2.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	64,627	610,000	767,329	11.87	49,071	0.76	82,347	1.27	26	109

*Preliminary data ... No information

Note: Number of positive cases in this table may not necessarily correspond with figures in TABLE 4. All 2007 values (including population data) determined from administrative level data provided by countries in 2008 reports.

TABLE 6:
Comparison between Passive and Active Case Detection, 2006*

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	PASSIVE CASE DETECTION						ACTIVE CASE DETECTION		
	<i>General health services & hospitals</i>			<i>Volunteer Collaborators</i>			<i>Epidemiologic investigations and follow-ups</i>		
	Blood slides			Blood slides			Blood slides		
	Examined	Positive	SPR	Examined	Positive	SPR	Examined	Positive	SPR
Mexico (2005)	413,596	788	0.19	235,171	1,115	0.47	436,523	1,064	0.24
Belize	...	...	...	12,929	844	6.53	12,826	0	0.00
Costa Rica	6,491	1,234	19.01	2,633	1,030	39.12	15,360	625	4.07
El Salvador	63,142	32	0.05	41,083	16	0.04	9,535	1	0.01
Guatemala	34,126	3,002	8.80	110,333	25,012	22.67	24,459	3,079	12.59
Honduras	...	...	...	122,499	11,459	9.35	...	...	...
Nicaragua	274,512	1,417	0.52	148,885	1,543	1.04	31,371	41	0.13
Panama	22,487	593	2.64	196	0	0.00	189,571	1,070	0.56
Haiti	82,951	32,739	39.47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	104,413	1,505	1.44	17,834	284	1.59	324,592	1,736	0.53
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,799	1,488	21.89
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	1,530,333	397,238	26	...	...	...	1,420,168	149,948	10.56
Bolivia	83,082	13,539	16.30	12,194	1,390	11.40	113,340	4,066	3.59
Colombia	451,240	116,872	25.90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador (2005)	351,193	16,157	4.60	7,168	330	4.60	...	...	...
Peru (2002)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	219,465	26,458	12.06	...	...	...	260,243	10,604	4.07
Argentina	1,463	158	10.80	86	16	18.60	4,808	35	0.73
Paraguay	4,026	127	3.15	38,110	523	1.37	61,298	171	0.28
TOTAL	3,642,520	611,859	16.80	749,121	43,562	5.82	2,910,893	173,928	5.98

...No information available

SPR = Slide Positivity Rate

*2007 case detection data not available

Note: Number of positive slides in this table may not necessarily correspond with figures in TABLE 4. This table reports total cases for the most recent year that countries indicated case distribution by parasite species.

TABLE 7:

Antimalarial Drugs Used in 21 Countries in 2006*
(number of tablets)

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	Chloroquine and/or Amodiaquine 150 mg	Primaquine 15mg	Sulfa/Pyrimethamine @ 500/25 mg	Mefloquine @ 250 mg	Artemisinin derivatives**	Quinine @300mg
Mexico (2005)	8,236,069	1,931,936	0	0	0	89
Belize	63,000	16,125	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	289,040	434,986	...	...	...	...
El Salvador (2005)	42,404	42,404	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	1,391,693	1,035,404	...	...	...	...
Honduras	1,134,985	845,116	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	5,262,000	4,220,000	...	...	...	...
Panama	183,937	111,363	930	...	...	...
Haiti	98,195	3,800	...	...	...	1,300
Dominican Republic	1,095,062	892,210	...	...	...	...
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guyana	101,002	149,587	...	...	10,426	...
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	9,130,088	14,573,592	...	739,802	8,757	2,600,211
Bolivia	171,580	240,212	26,460	10,584	26,460	68
Colombia	1,552,900	1,489,400	210,300	62,328	37,014	13,800
Ecuador (2005)	577,024	201,040	12,014	...	50,000	162
Peru (2002)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	496,857	538,831	6,375	35,079	40,187	18,933
Argentina	1,277	2,108	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	226,634	16,018	...	...	...	...

... No Information available

* 2007 antimalarial drug data (number of tablets) not available

** Artesunate and Artemeter @ 1200mg/treatment; Artemisinin @ 4,800 mg./treatment in most cases/Includes ACTs

Notes: 1. Use of Parenteral Quinine was reported in the following countries computed in # of treatments: Ecuador = 103

2. Other medications used: Brazil - doxycycline = 2,173,710; clindamycin amp. = 28,310; clindamycin caps. = 574, Haiti - Quinine amps = 535

**TABLE 8:
Antimalarial Treatment Completed in 2007**

Countries and Territories by Geographic Subregion	1st line treatments delivered*	Number of reported cases	Number of first-line treatments available per case reported	Number of <i>P. falciparum</i> and mixed cases reported	No. of ACT only treatment doses delivered
Mexico (2005)	137,994	2,967	46.51	22	0
Belize	845	845	1.00	0	0
Costa Rica	12,230	1,223	10.00	11	...
El Salvador (2005)	4,240	49	86.53	1	...
Guatemala	886,288	15,382	0.80	196	0
Honduras (2006)	60,635	11,459	5.29	758	0
Nicaragua	1,356	1,356	1.00	106	9,492
Panama	1,216	1,281	0.95	48	0
Haiti	96,442	23,452	4.11	23,452	...
Dominican Rep. (2006)	63,729	3,525	18.08	3,519	0
French Guiana (2006)	...	4,414	...	2,081	...
Guyana	12,334	11,657	1.06	4,677	4,520
Suriname	...	807	...	415	...
Brazil	458,041	458,041	1	93,160	35,382
Bolivia	17,082	14,458	1.18	1,610	0
Colombia	128,208	110,389	1.16	31,342	27,132
Ecuador	8,464	8,464	1.00	1,158	1,158
Peru (2004)	...	93,581	0.00	20,905	...
Venezuela	41,000	41,681	0.98	8,077	8,000
Argentina (2006)	127	209	0.61	0	0
Paraguay	1,341	1,341	1.00	6	0

... No information available

* Includes ANY 1st line drug (including ACTs)



TABLE 9:

MALARIOUS AREAS AT HIGH RISK OF TRANSMISSION AND CONTROL PRIORITIES, 2006*

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
ARGENTINA									
(No High Risk Areas Noted)									
BELIZE									
Corozal District	35,800	...	3	0.08	...	...	Residual spraying (2 cycles per year) ULV Spraying during spray cycle and rain season	<i>A. albimanus</i> <i>A. darlingi</i> <i>A. vestitipennis</i>	Poor housing conditions Population movement
Orange Walk District	46,000	...	5	0.11	...	...	
Belize District	90,000	...	8	0.09	...	...	
Cayo District	70,000	...	150	2.14	...	...	
Stan Creek District	31,000	...	405	13.06	...	...	
Toledo District	28,440	...	273	9.60	...	...	
Sub-Total	301,240	...	844	2.80	...	...	
BOLIVIA									
Riberalta	88,277	...	4,213	47.72	...	...	Household residual spraying, provision of mosquito nets to populations at risk	<i>A. darlingi</i>	High flow of temporary migrant population that works in "extractive" activities in the jungle, that return as carriers of disease, high dropout rate of treatments
Guayaramerin	44,977	...	4,690	104.28	...	...	Household residual spraying, sprayed spatial ULV in cases of outbreaks, provision of mosquito nets to populations at risk, control of breeding sites	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Great quantity of extensive natural breeding sites that are around the city (urban transmission), high dropout rate of treatments
Pando	40,521	...	1,484	36.62	...	...	Household residual spraying, sprayed spatial ULV in cases of outbreaks, provision of mosquito nets to populations at risk, control of breeding sites	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Extensive and scattered breeding sites in the proximities of the communities, great quantity of temporary migrant population with "extractivas" activities in the jungle
Sub-Total	173,775	...	10,387	59.77	...	...	

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
BRAZIL (from Admin Level 1 Data)									
A) Very High Risk (API ≥ 50/1000)									
Roraima (RR)	367,701	...	31,827	86.56	...	...	
Acre (AC)	607,134	...	57,073	94.00	...	...	
Amazonas (AM)	3,090,065	...	222,010	71.85	...	...	
Amapá (AP)	553,100	...	28,050	50.71	...	...	
Sub-total	6,097,940	...	457,490	75.02	...	...	
B) High Risk (API ≥ 10/1000 up to 49.9/1000)									
Pará (PA)	6,685,607	...	121,929	18.24	...	...	
Sub-total	6,685,607	...	121,929	18.24	...	...	
C) Medium Risk (API ≥ 1/1000 up to 9.9/100)									
Mato Grosso (MT)	2,176,914	...	8,405	3.86	...	...	
Tocantins (TO)	892,154	...	711	0.80	...	...	
Maranhão (MA)	5,902,398	...	11,155	1.89	...	...	
Sub-total	8,971,466	...	20,271	2.26	...	...	

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
COLOMBIA									
Region Uraba - bajo Cauca - Sur de Cor	...	43,506	72,356	...	...	...	Timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. albimanus</i> ; <i>A. darlingi</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Region Pacifica	...	71,508	28,753	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. albimanus</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Region Orinoquia	...	360,592	14,970	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Region Amazonia	...	222,156	4,030	...	...	...	timely diagnosis and treatment; health surveillance; vector control	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Population migration due to armed conflict, drug-trafficking, and violence; Non-sustainability of actions; little social commitment and little social mobilization
Sub-Total	...	633,412	120,109	...	...	...
COSTA RICA									
Matina	43,388	773	2,368	54.58	...	...	Contingency plan for surveillance and control with approach to risk, radical treatments to cases and contacts physical control, fogging and selective focal spraying with pyrethroids, Education and Health Promotion, Comprehensive Care by ms-CCSS	<i>A. albimanus</i>	Intense 'migratory' movement of 'unstable' labor and undocumented persons, 'Asymptomatic' carriers and increase of susceptibility, banana area of high receptivity, high rainfall and flood prone areas, increase of the demand and reduction in human resources and materials, marginal settlements
Sub-Total	43,388	773	2,368	54.58	...	...	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Admin Level 1 Data)									
Baoruco	138,003	...	621	4.50	621	4.50			
Independencia	17,647	...	70	3.97	70	3.97			
Azua	178,056	...	800	4.49	800	4.49			
Dajabon	74,461	...	305	4.10	305	4.10			
Sub-Total	408,167	...	1,796	4.40	1,796	4.40			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
ECUADOR									
Quininde	98,787	...	1,045	10.58	..	...	...		...
San Lorenzo	31,513	...	566	17.96	...	...	...		...
Cascales	8,994	...	170	18.90	...	...	...		...
Putumayo	7,491	...	185	24.70	...	...	...		...
Aguarico	5,737	...	65	11.33	...	...	...		...
Sub-Total	152,522	...	2,031	13.32	...	...	...		...
EL SALVADOR									
Ahuachapan	361,953	1,239.60	6	0.02	...	...			Constant Migration
Santa Ana	618,653	3,023.17	5	0.01					
Sonsonate	518,522	1,225.77	11	0.02					
Chalatenango	203,964	2,016.58	2	0.01			Residual spraying, Fumigation in and around the home, spraying special ULV, Use of Larvicides, Maintenance of physical work, massive treatment, radical treatment cures		
La Libertad	804,134	1,652.88	2	0.00					
La Paz	323,348	1,223.61	4	0.01					
Usulután	349,908	2,130.44	3	0.01					
San Miguel	546,022	2,077.10	2	0.00					
La Unión	305,301	2,074.34	1	0.00				A. Albimanus	
Sub-Total	4,031,805	16,663	36	0.01	...	...	
FRENCH GUIANA (Admin 1 Data)									
Maroni	14,544	...	879	60.44					
Oyapock	3,221	...	1485	461.04					
Arriere Pays	3,694	...	412	111.53					
Littoral	57,684	...	354	6.14					
Environ Cayenne	33,575	...	237	7.06					
Entranger	...	...	293						
NP	...	...	100						
Sub-Total	112,718	...	3,760	33.36					

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
GUATEMALA									
Baja Verapaz	953,203	8,683	737	0.77 ...	...	...	Treatment of breeding sites, cleaning	<i>A. albimanus</i> , <i>Seudopuctipenis</i>	Emigration and stagnation of water
El Progreso	152,476	1,922	6	0.04 ...	...	...	Application of larvicides, drainage or rivers	<i>A. albimanus</i> <i>B. Anopheles</i>	Existence of the vector in the localities
Quiche	258,179	6,777	145	0.56 ...	...	...	Application of Baytex, treatment of breeding sites	<i>A. albimanus</i> <i>B. Seudopuctipenis</i>	Copious rains and extensive rivers
Jutiapa	405,439	3,219	55	0.14 ...	...	...	Antilarbaria struggle, generating foci which are permanent and temporary	<i>A. albimanus</i> <i>Seudopuctipenis</i>	Migration among this and other departments, proliferation of breeding sites
San Marcos	3,142	13	511	162.64 ...	...	...	Blood Samples	<i>A. albimanus</i> <i>Anopheles</i>	-----
Suchitepequez	62,429	800	64	1.03 ...	...	...		<i>Albimanus</i>	Extensive territories
Huehuetenango	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Sayaxche, Peten	50,182	705	2,238	44.60 ...	...	...	Physical and Biological control	<i>Albimanus</i> , <i>Anopheles</i>	-----
Libertad Peten	70,428	3,904	1,324	18.80 ...	...	...	"Cultural" and Chemical Integration	<i>Vestilipenis</i> , <i>Seudoentipenis</i> , <i>Albimanus</i>	-----
Escuintla	205,234	2,551	1,401	6.83 ...	...	...		-----	-----
Quetzaltenango	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Solola	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Izabal	305,152	9,052	5,705	18.70 ...	...	...	Examination of thick blood slides, treatment of breeding sites and Treatment of focalized chemical control	<i>Albimanus</i> , <i>Seudoentipenis</i> <i>Albimanus</i>	Tropical climate, difficult access to the communities and to the dwellings. Permanent breeding sites
Santa Rosa	265,524	2,416	79	0.30 ...	...	...		-----	-----
Chiquimula	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Peten Norte	116,100	17,410	513	4.42 ...	...	...	Blood samples, radical treatment	<i>Albimanus</i> <i>Anopheles</i>	Subtropical climate, bad sanitation
Retalhuleú	272,071	1,856	289	1.06 ...	...	...	Focused Treatment	<i>Albimanus</i>	-----
Peten Sur Oriental	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	Entomological Surveillance, epidemiological Treatment of breeding sites, radical cure	<i>Anopheles</i> , <i>Albimanus</i> , <i>Vestilipenis</i>	Collection of stagnant water, presence of the vector, lack of human resources and equipment.
Alta Verapaz	953,213	8,683	19,389	20.34 ...	...	...	Treatment of breeding sites, drainage and cleaning	<i>Albimanus</i> , <i>Anopheles</i> , <i>Vestilipenis</i>	-----
Ixcán	45,856	1,575	1,069	23.31 ...	...	...	Breeding site control	-----	-----
Jalapa	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Chimaltenango	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Zacapa	0	0	0	0.00 ...	...	...	-----	-----	-----
Sub-Total	4,118,628	69,566	33,525	8.14 ...	...	...	

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
GUYANA (4 Regions)									
Region 1	24,275	20,339	4,728	194.77	2,189	90.18	Impregnated Bed Nets	<i>A. darlingi</i>	1. Mining and logging activities in far corners, and difficult places to provide Health-Care-inaccessible at times. 2. Itinerant nature of indigenous Miners and Loggers 3. Presence of sylvatic <i>Anopheles darlingi</i> 4. Sometimes non-compliance and broken treatment, or incomplete treatment. 5. Self-medication with "Bush Medicine" or expired anti malaria drugs, where as treatment is given free of charge by the Guyana Government.
Region 7	17,597	47,213	5,515	313.41	2,553	145.08	Impregnated Bed Nets		
Region 8	10,095	20,051	6,452	639.13	2,988	295.99	Impregnated Bed Nets		
Region 9	19,387	57,387	3,247	167.48	1,560	80.47	Impregnated Bed Nets		
Sub-Total	71,354	144,990	19,942	279.48	9,290	130.20			
HAITI (from Admin Level 1 Data)									
Centre	565,043	...	1,715	3	...	...	
Grande Anse (incl Nippes)	603,894	...	4,026	7	...	...	
Nord	773,546	...	9,591	12	...	...	
Nord-Est	300,493	...	1,122	4	...	...	
Nord-Ouest	445,080	...	6,814	15	...	...	
Ouest	3,093,699	...	294	0	...	...	
Sud	627,311	...	5,495	9	...	...	
Sud-Est	449,585	...	1,540	3	...	...	
Artibonite	1,070,397	...	2,142	2	...	...	
Sub-Total	7,929,048	...	32,739	4	...	...	
HONDURAS									
Atlantida	51,247		363	7.08					1) Presence of risk factors at dwellings without protection 2) Persistence of people that abandon the treatment
Colon	210,452		2,170	10.31					
El Paraiso	13,812		73	5.29					
Islas De La Bahia	148,876		1,117	7.50					
Comayagua	99,480		2,965	29.80					
Islas De La Bahia	69,075		968	14.01					
Olancho	23,437		323	13.78					
Sub-Total	616,379		7,979	12.94					

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
MEXICO (2005)									
CHIAPAS	4,417,084	73,846	852					<i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i> , <i>An. albimanus</i> y <i>An. vestitipennis</i>	
	With Transmission 1'062,455	With Transmission 43,951.98	en 348 locs.	0.19 ...	...			
CHIHUAHUA	3,432,518	245,348	181					<i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i>	
	With Transmission 33,126	With Transmission 20,340.25	en 86 locs.	0.05 ...	...			
DURANGO	1,554,948	121,987	114					<i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i>	
	With Transmission 14,126	With Transmission 24,986.65	en 41 locs.	0.07					
OAXACA	3,716,837	93,650	1,432				"Focalized Treatment" 1. Surveillance and epidemiological Stratification. Definition of seasonality, of areas, families and people at risk. There were applied prevention measures in municipalities and localities through the EHCA strategy:	<i>A. pseudopunctipennis</i> & <i>A. albimanus</i>	
	With Transmission 193,669	With Transmission 7,7474.53	en 265 locs.	0.39					
QUINTANA ROO	1,091,496	40,483	11				Anopheles pseudopunctipennis, larval control through the elimination of filamentous green algae with community participation.	<i>A. vestitipennis</i> & <i>A. albimanus</i>	
	With Transmission 127,808	With Transmission 20,560.74	en 8 locs.	0.01					
SINALOA	2,771,148	55,867	208				Anopheles albimanus, elimination of breeding sites with antimalarial sanitation and selective use of larvicides. Elimination of reservoirs through TDU 3x3x3 treatment to cases and its family members.	<i>An. pseudopunctipennis</i> y <i>An. albimanus</i>	• Important 'migratory' movements from malarious areas of Central America. • Precarious conditions of the dwellings. • Inopportune diagnosis and treatment in inaccessible detection areas. • Precarious conditions of the dwellings. • Habits of the population to remain outside homes during the schedule of greater "hematophagous" activity of the anophelines. • Sociopolitical problems that impede the access of personnel of the program (Chiapas and Oaxaca). • Illegal activities that prevent identifying the cases and infection sites.
	With Transmission 559,254	With Transmission 24,893.10	en 134 locs.	0.08					
SONORA	2,487,066	181,146	29				• Cleaning of the peridomiciliary area (Chaponeo) and clean patio. • "Encalamiento de casas paludicas" 2. Optimization of resources: Strengthening of the antilarval struggle through community participation.	<i>A. pseudopunctipennis</i>	
	With Transmission 5,777	With Transmission 16,433.04	en 16 locs.	0.01					
TABASCO	2,069,522	24,696	97				3. Advisory services, supervision, and training.	<i>A. albimanus</i> & <i>A. vestitipennis</i>	
	With Transmission 119,497	With Transmission 15,989.10	en 42 locs.	0.05					
SUB-TOTAL	21,540,619	Total 837,022.7 With Transmission 195.082	2,924					<i>A. albimanu</i> , <i>A. pseudopunctipennis</i> & <i>A. vestitipennis</i>	
	With Transmission 2'115,712		en 940 locs.	0.14 ...	...		Focalized Treatment		

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
NICARAGUA									
Raan	193752	30790	1208	6.23 ...	...		Indoor Residual Spraying, Larval Control, Massive Medication, Radical Treatment to cases and Distribution of impregnated mosquito nets, focused control	Anopheles albimanus	Raan and Raas: Remote localities with data of poverty and extreme poverty, within which the greatest percentage of the ethnic groups of the country reside, insufficient coverage of the health services network, human resources of the program of vectors are insufficient, administrative problems
Raas	111126	19506	549	4.94					
San Carlos	41350	1444.8	10	0.24					
Morrito	7517	678.94	0	0.00					
El Castillo	13530	1654.81	1	0.07					
San Miguelito	19021	1096.59	3	0.16			Indoor Residual Spraying, Larval Control, Massive Medication, Radical Treatment to cases, Focused control		
La Dalia	68645	651.66	63	0.92					
Rio Blanco	41249	662.51	251	6.08					
Bocana De Paiwas	59404	2374.9	22	0.37					
Waslala	48657	1329.51	14	0.29			Indoor Residual Spraying, Larval Control, Massive Medication, Radical Treatment to cases and Distribution of impregnated mosquito nets, focused control		
El Rama	58256	4583.9	18	0.31					
Nueva Guinea	120737	2677.46	2	0.02					
Muelle De Los Bueyes	26741	1379.77	25	0.93					
El Ayote	14333		3	0.21					
Bocay	31338	4552.69	97	3.10					
Wiwili	48804		11	0.23					
Pantasma	37,761	560	0	0.00					
Jalapa	54,138	595	7	0.13					
Quilali	27,887	208	0	0.00			Indoor Residual Spraying, Larval Control, Massive Medication, Radical Treatment to cases, Focused control		
Wiwili	20,909	2,843	6	0.29					
El Viejo Sur	55,619	1,274	94	1.69					
El viejo Norte	37,081		41	1.11					
Posoltega	18,255	149	10	0.55			In these municipalities: Educational strategies of "clean patio" and "clean house" with the Project DDT/UNEP/GEF/PAHO in addition to physical control with participation of the community		
Chinandega	153,369	687	47	0.31					
Chichigalpa	48,174	223	61	1.27					
Sub-Total	1,357,653	79,921	2,543	1.87				

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COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
PANAMA (from Admin Level 1 Data)									
Bocas Del Toro	108,026 ...		217	2.01 ...	...			
Darien	44,575 ...		193	4.33 ...	...			
Veraguas	224,186 ...		504	2.25 ...	...			
Comarca Ngube Bugle	135,890 ...		355	2.61 ...	...			
Sub-Total	512,677		1269	2.48 ...	...			
PARAGUAY									
Canindeyu	158,252	14,667	22	0.14			Control of the Vector: Chemical Control, Control against the parasite: Quimioterapia (Parasiticide Drugs), Education to the Community	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Insufficiently trained human resources, inopportune and insufficient provision of fuels, insufficient means of mobility (and others in poor condition), insufficient and inadequate equipment
Caaguazu	480,062	11,474	531	1.11			Control of the Vector: Chemical Control, Control against the parasite: Quimioterapia (Parasiticide Drugs), Education to the Community	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Insufficiently trained human resources, inopportune and insufficient provision of fuels, insufficient means of mobility (and others in poor condition), insufficient and inadequate equipment
Alto Parana	826,659	14,895	258	0.31			Control of the Vector: Chemical Control, Control against the parasite: Quimioterapia (Parasiticide Drugs), Education to the Community	<i>A. darlingi</i>	Insufficiently trained human resources, inopportune and insufficient provision of fuels, insufficient means of mobility (and others in poor condition), insufficient and inadequate equipment
Sub-total	1,464,973	41,036	811	0.55					
PERU (2001) 12/34 Health Departments									
Loreto	627,678	...	35,308	56.25	8,461	13.48	Medication; rotation of anti-malarials in areas of resistance; integrated entomological surveillance and vector control;	<i>A. pseudopunc.</i>	Climatological factors; inadequate access to health services; increase in breeding sites; expansion in rice production; internal and external migration; emergence of drug resistance to <i>P. falciparum</i> in endemic areas; decreased vector susceptibility to insecticides on the north coast
Junin	244,099	...	8,426	34.52	0	0.00	surveillance and vector control;	<i>A. benarrochi</i>	
Piura II	393,822	...	19,800	50.28	18,881	47.94	surveillance and treatment of breeding sites;	<i>A. albimanus</i>	
Piura I	361,164	...	19,250	53.30	12,464	34.51		<i>A. darlingi</i>	
Jaen-bagua	42,437	...	540	12.72	51	1.20	distribution of impregnated bednets;		
Tumbes	188,718	...	21,249	112.60	14,081	74.61	active epidemiological surveillance;		
San Martin	19,997	...	524	26.20	41	2.05	community participation		
Cusco	133,047	...	4,484	33.70	1	0.01			
Ayacucho	109,937	...	6,752	61.42	0	0.00			
Lambayeque	121,664	...	6535	53.71	5,066	41.64			
Ucayali	47,122	...	706	14.98	94	1.99			
Madre de dios	66,352	...	1,172	17.66	1	0.02			
Sub-total	2,356,037	...	124,746	52.95	59,141	32.81			

Table 9: Malarious Areas at High Risk of Transmission and Control Priorities, 2003

COUNTRIES	POPULATION	km2	REPORTED CASES	API	<i>P. falciparum</i> + MIXED	AFI	CONTROL MEASURES APPLIED IN DIFFERENT AREAS	MAIN VECTORS	CAUSES OF PERSISTENCE OF TRANSMISSION
SURINAME									
	data not available								
VENEZUELA									
Amazonas	106,616	180,574	5,690	53.37	...	...	Chemical control	<i>A. darlingi</i> <i>A. marajoara</i> <i>A. braziliensis</i> <i>A. darlingi</i>	mining activity of the population, remote areas, deficiencies in the coverage of health system
Bolivar	1,516,390	253,661	26,902	17.74	...	...	Chemical control	<i>A. marajoara</i> <i>A. braziliensis</i>	mining activity of the population, remote areas, deficiencies in the coverage of health system, seasonal migration
Sucre	867,744	11,007	2,503	2.88	...	...	Chemical control	<i>Anopheles sp.</i>	remote areas, deficiencies in the coverage of health system
Delta Amacuro	169,739	37,410	787	4.64	...	...	Chemical control	<i>A. aquasalis</i>	Seasonal Migration
Monagas	646,730	28,005	305	0.47	...	...	Chemical control	<i>Anopheles sp.</i>	geographical conditions and exophilic behavior of the vector
	Sub-total	3,307,219	510,657	36,187	10.94	...	...

*2007 malarious areas at high risk of transmission and control priorities information not available.

TABLE 10:

National Budget and Nonbudgetary Contributions to Malaria Control Programs in the Americas, 2003–2007

Countries	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	National Malaria Budget	Contributed Funds, Loans Other	National Malaria Budget	Contributed Funds, Loans Other	National Malaria Budget	Contributed Funds, Loans Other	National Malaria Budget	Contributed Funds, Loans Other	National Malaria Budget	Contributed Funds, Loans Other	National Malaria Budget	Contributed Funds, Loans Other
Argentina	2,580,000	...	2,580,000	...	2,580,180	...	2,580,180	...	2,287,066	...	2,287,066	...
Bolivia	918,145	550,887	750,327	476,743	750,327	189,000	711,200	1,680,499	812,500	1,962,739	833,333	400,000
Brazil	21,411,765	1,137,503	40,695,955	523,926	40,695,955	523,926	73,469,000	200,000	73,469,000	200,000	106,000,000	475,000
Colombia	11,363,636	225,000	13,049,962	-	13,702,460	-	13,702,460	...	13,702,460	...	16,000,000	3,000,000
Costa Rica	2,880,000	...	3,840,000	...	2,980,000	...	3,250,000	...	4,940,000	...	4,940,000	64000*
Dominican Rep.	1,220,721	5,000	25,860,927	1,200,675	448,254	15,676	1,581,000	...	2,119,311	...	2,119,311	...
Ecuador	3,815,603	180,000	5,235,182	92,954	5,396,634	...	6,253,861	180,000	7,057,375	180,000	7,060,942	747,000
El Salvador	...	...	2,142,205	...	1,698,141	3,675	504,505	3,675	504,505	3,675	504,505	3,675
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,681,975	-	2,392,626	16,000,000	2,392,626	14,200,000
Haiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,800,000	...	14,800,000	...	2,707,000
Honduras	81,250	54,039	388,888	7,289,800	4,850,000	7,285,000	4,850,000	...	789,327	400,000	789,327	400,000
Mexico	19,576,235	-	19,576,235	-	28,060,594	-	11,743,099	-	11,743,099	...	11,743,099	...
Nicaragua	333,333	175,500	333,333	175,500	...	...	...	...	...	692,596	1,335,000	902,668
Panama	3,986,849	-	2,751,541	...	5,024,766	88,417	5,091,832	...	5,650,871	81,333	6,546,081	81,333
Paraguay	1,064,936	...	1,164,935	175,000	1,147,905	202,404	1,500,000	...	2,442,704	...	3,544,460	...
Peru	3,900,000	200,000	3,500,000	200,000	3,600,000	200,000	3,600,000	200,000	3,600,000	200,000	3,600,000	200,000
Venezuela	2,065,933	200,000	20,834,228	...	48,263,202	...	2,446,124	...	2,446,124	...	2,446,124	...
SUB-TOTAL	75,198,406	2,727,929	142,703,718	10,134,598	159,198,418	8,508,098	133,965,236	17,064,174	133,956,968	34,520,343	172,141,874	23,116,676
Guyana	800,000	100,000	800,000	...	600,000	3,112,871	758,723	1,404,308	687,740	854,369	608,376	519,650
Belize	...	...	...	...	100,000	238,000	100,000	238,000	100,000	238,000	83,000	238,000
French Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	160,628	536,000	160,628	606,000	160,628	606,000	160,628	606,000	160,628	606,000	160,628	606,000
SUB TOTAL	960,628	636,000	960,628	606,000	860,628	3,956,871	1,019,351	2,248,308	948,368	1,698,369	852,004	1,363,650
TOTAL	76,159,034	3,363,929	143,664,346	10,740,598	160,059,046	12,464,969	134,984,587	19,312,482	134,905,336	36,218,712	172,993,878	24,480,326
Grand Total		79,522,963		154,404,944		172,524,015		154,297,069		171,124,048		197,474,204
\$US Funds/Person in Malarious Areas		\$0.30		\$0.51		\$0.66		\$1.42		\$0.62		\$1.37

*Costa Rica reports additional DDT/GEF funds of \$236,300 for the past three years since 2007.

Note: Funds/person derived only from countries reporting National Malaria Budget data; information incomplete.

... Information not available.

TABLE 11:

Plasmodium falciparum in the Americas, 1994 and 2007

Countries	Years	Population at high risk as a proportion of the total population	<i>P. falciparum</i> Cases (% of total number of cases)	Deaths from Malaria	<i>P. falciparum</i> Drug Policy (in order of therapeutic lines)
Bolivia	1994	0.5% (34K / 7.0M)	4,700 13.8%	29	1) Quinine 7 days + Tetracycline 7; 2) Mefloquine.
	2007	2.8% (0.27M / 9.8M)	1,610 11.1%	0	1) Artesunate + Mefloquine + Primaquine (since 2001) 2) Quinine 7 days + Primaquine ?
Brazil	1994	2.3% (3.7M / 159M)	172,000 30.5%	413	1) Quinine 7days + Tetracycline 7; 2) Mefloquine; 3) Artemisinin.
	2007	1.2% (2.2M / 189.3M)	93,160 20.3%	64	1) Quinine + Doxycycline (since 1996) 1) ACT (since 2006) (2005 = Transition Year)
Colombia	1994	8.4% (2.9M / 34.5M)	31,000 24.4%	81	1) Amodiaquine + Primaquine; 2) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine; 3) Quinine 7+ Tetracycline 7 days.
	2007	4.2% (1.9M / 46.2M)	31,342 28.4%	53	1) Amodiaquine + Sulfa-pyrimethamine (since 1998)*** (???)
Ecuador	1994	7.6% (853K / 11.2M)	10,000 33.3%	67	1) Chloroquine + Primaquine; 2) Sulfa+Pyrimethamine.
	2007	0.5% (60K / 13.2M)	1,158 13.7%	...	1) Artesunate + Sulfa-pyrimethamine (since 2004) 2) Co-Artem
French Guiana	1995	6.2% (9.1K / 147K)	4,100 97.6%	...	1) Quinine 3 days + Doxycyclin; 2) Halofantrine + Doxycyclin.
	2007	2.3% (3.7K / 163K)	1,041 45.0%	...	1) Quinine base+Doxycycline 2) Atovaquone+proguanil
Guyana	1994	6.5% (53K / 825K)	22,000 56.4%	150	1) Quinine 3 days + Clindamycin; 2) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine
	2007	9.5% (71K / 751K)	4,677 40.1%	10	1) Co-Artem (Artemether + Lumefantrine) (since 2004) 2) Artesunate + Mefloquine
Peru	1994	9.1% (2.1M / 23M)	21,000 17.2%	39	1) Quinine 3 days+ Tetracycline 7; 2) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine
	2006	9.9% (2.7M / 27.9M)	20,905 32.2%	...	1) Artesunate + Sulfa-pyrimethamine (Pacific Coast) / Artesunate + Mefloquine (Amazon) (since 2001)
Suriname	1994	7.6% (32K / 418K)	4,300 91.5%	20	1) Sulfa + Pyrimethamine; 3) Quinine 3 days+ Clindamycin
	2007	10.3% (46K / 448K)	415 51.4%	0	1) Artemether-lumefantrine (since 2003)
Venezuela	1994	0.7% (143K / 21M)	3,300 24.1%	17	1) Chloroquine+Primaquine 2) Quinine 3 days+ Doxycycline 7
	2007	1.7% (.47M / 27.6M)	8,077 19.4%	...	1) Artesunate + Mefloquine (since 2004)
					CRUDE MORTALITY RATE
Total 1994		3.4% (9.8 M / 289.9 M)	268,000 24.0%	816	8.3 per 100,000 exposed population
Total 2007		2.4% (7.72M / 315.4M)	162,385 22.8%	127	1.64 per 100,000 exposed population *Based on preliminary data

Based on percentage of previous year's percentage of *Plasmodium falciparum* cases.

2006 Data

*** Mefloquine + Artesunate was recommended as 1st- line treatment for the Amazon Region of Colombia and as 2nd-line of treatment for the rest of the country (since October 2004 but not yet official).